FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851. [NO. 1767.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Powder and Safety Fuse.

100 KEGS BLASTING POWDER,
50 kegs FF G. and FFF G. ditto,
10,000 feet Safety Fuse,
500 lbs. Octagon CAST STEEL, for drills. For sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
April 7. 66-3w

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 7, 1851. 66tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE a few dozen DAHLIAS, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cents each. Also, a fine assortment of CHRISANTHEMUMS, 5 to 15 cents each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonicas, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy Plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs.

☞ A Rhododendron now in bloom.
April 7, 1851. 66tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the latest fashions; embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Window Shades. Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread; Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive, was bought direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line, are requested to examine our assortment. We will sell very cheap for CASH, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 8, 1851. 66-8w

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
1851.
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.
Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

Fresh Spring Goods.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tarltans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown, and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Beebe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Papering; Screen ditto.

A Large Stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

TO MULE BREEDERS.

MY thorough-bred Maltese Jack MALTA, seven years old this Spring, will stand the ensuing Season (commencing the first of April and ending the 15th of June,) at Mr. Samuel Mims's Stable, near town, and such other places as I shall designate in handbills. This superior animal was bred by Dr. Alex'r Williams, of Tennessee, and was got by his *celebrated Jack Bashaw*, considered by extensive breeders in Tennessee and Kentucky superior to any Jack ever imported to America. He was selected in the Island of Malta for his individual excellence and superior blood, being the same as General Washington's celebrated *Knight of Malta*, which breed, in comparison with the common, bears a strong analogy to the Blood Horse of this country and England. The exportation of Jacks of this blood is now prohibited by the Government of the Island.

MALTA descends from the purest and best stock in the world;—his dam being also the purest blood, unrivalled in form and symmetry, and imported expressly to breed from Bashaw. His whole pedigree is such as to recommend him in the highest degree to those who wish to raise fine Mules.

This superior animal has been procured at great trouble and expense, by desire of several Breeders in this county, to induce our farmers and others in this section of country to breed their own Mules, and to possess themselves of superior animals in place of the inferior and worthless ones that are usually driven here for sale. This is the first opportunity ever offered in this section of country to procure this valuable breed of Mules, and if not well patronised, will probably be the last.

For more extended Pedigree, Certificates, and other particulars, see the bills which I shall be happy to furnish any one desirous of patronizing him.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1851. 64-6w

WANTED TO HIRE,

EIGHT or ten colored Laborers, to work at the Arsenal by the day.
A. B. DYER,
Bv't Capt. U. S. A.
March 24, 1851. 64tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$, for Plough Beams. Address
H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of May next, upon a credit of six months, 170 Acres of LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of David Whaley and D. McPhail, late the property of Arch'd Cameron, dec'd.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
March 21, 1851. 64ts

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, N. C., under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, would say to their friends and the public generally, that they intend to keep every thing ever called for in a Country Store, and that *honesty with exertion*—quick sales and small profits—shall ever be their motto;—holding out for inducements realities and truth, and not fiction deeply colored.

They are now receiving their new and beautiful stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of every shade and grade. Come and give us a call.
LUCAS & FRY.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

WANTED.

2000 yards good plain Yarn Cloth,
1000 lbs. Tallow,
1000 lbs. Beeswax,
4000 lbs. Raw Hides,
For which the highest prices will be paid in Barter.
L. & F.

☞ THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bruce & Jenkins, has been changed to firm of JENKINS, BRUCE & CO., from 1st January, 1851.
W. T. JENKINS.
S. C. BRUCE.
A. H. McNEILL.
March 29. 65-3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers wishing to remove to the West offer for sale

5000 Acres of Land,

lying 12 miles west of Fayetteville, and within 3 miles of the Plank Road. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of turpentine, and there are now cut and in good condition 125,000 boxes. A comfortable dwelling house with all necessary out-houses, a Saw and grist mill in good repair, and a fine site for a Turpentine distillery, are all to be found on the premises. If not sold before September next, they will lease for a term of years. Those wishing to engage in the turpentine business will do well to call and examine for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the premises at any time. Also, 700 acres adjoining the above. Terms accommodating.
L. McKELLAR.
J. McKELLAR.
March 28, 1851. 65-4w

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the 1st of April 1851, as a runaway slave, a Negro Man who says his name is REDDIN. He is about forty-five years old, stout built, of dark complexion, weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; says that he belongs to one Mr. Straiter of Alabama. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 2, 1851. 2w

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street, New York.

Davies' Course of Mathematics.—Academic Course.—First Lessons in Arithmetic; School Arithmetic; University Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Geometry; Practical Geometry.

College Course.—Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Surveying; Anal. Geometry; Calculus; Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows; Logic of Mathematics.

Parker's School Philosophies.—Juvenile Philosophy; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; School Compendium.

Elementary Sciences.—Clark's Elements of Drawing; Hamilton's Elements of Physiology; Reid & Bain's Chemistry and Electricity; McIntire's Astronomy and Globes; Chamber's Zoology; Treasury of Knowledge; Page's Geology; Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Willard's School Histories & Charts.—School History of the United States; Universal History; Historic Guide and Map of Time.

Northend's Elocutionary Works.—Little Speaker; American Speaker; School Dialogues.

Science of the English Language.—Clark's new English Grammar; Parker's Rhetorical Reader.

School Music Books.—Kingley's Juvenile Choir; Britton & Sherwood's School, Song and Hymn Book.

Dr. Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Prof. Bartlett's Treatise on Mechanics.
Prof. Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Mansfield on American Education.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 24. 57-eow3m

CANDY,
At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.
JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son.
GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

To the Public!

UNDERSTANDING that statements have been made and reports circulated in the Northern cities, and extensively through the back country, to the great injury of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, by a certain person known to the Stockholders of the said Company, to the effect that there is no such Company now in existence as the Merchants' Steamboat Company—whereby the said Merchants' Steamboat Company have sustained serious losses in freighting and forwarding: The undersigned, Agent of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, represents the said statements and reports, by whomsoever made, to be false in fact and maliciously mean in intent; and would respectfully state, for the benefit of the Merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and those in the interior of N. Carolina, and all others who are interested in the forwarding and freighting business, that they have been and are now fully prepared to carry with despatch all goods and merchandise that may be consigned to their care or shipped by their line.

In addition, the undersigned would respectfully state, that the Merchants' Company has now plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the Steamer Rowan, with Tow Boats "Ben Berry", "Odd Fellow", "Mike Cronly", and "Ready Money",—and that during the low stages of water, a contract with Mr. John Banks enables them, by the aid of the *crack Steamer* "Brothers", (the fastest boat on the River, and drawing only 14 inches water,) to deliver goods consigned to them in Fayetteville with as much, if not more despatch, than any other line now on the River.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c.: a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

PURE LINSEED OIL,
From Salem, N. C.

A FEW BARRELS, in excellent order, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President, and Professor of Languages and General Literature.
—— ——, Professor of Mathematics and General Science.

THIS is an old and popular Institution in Randolph county, formerly known as Union Institute, but has recently been chartered and organized as a College. It has the usual Collegiate privileges, and in addition thereto a Normal establishment for Teachers. The regular Collegiate occupies the usual course of four years, with a common preparatory. The Normal College is specially organized for those who intend to teach, and a course of three years is necessary for graduation as a Teacher. Those who may stand an approved examination upon the course of the first year, evincing suitable talent for teaching, will receive from the College a certificate empowering them to teach in any part of North Carolina for one year, without being subject to the examination of county committees; those who pass upon two years, will receive a certificate for two years; and those who pass the whole course, will be graduated and receive a certificate without limitation. By means of special study, lectures, and a model school, teachers are thoroughly prepared for their profession.

Large and commodious buildings are in progress, and every means used to make the condition of the students pleasant and profitable. The position of the College makes it very cheap; the entire expense per session, for board, tuition, &c., ranging from $33 to $40.

The Spring session will commence on the 25th of March. For further information, address B. Craven, Institute, N. C.
H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't of Board.
J. P. H. RUSS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 20, 1851. 64-1m

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,
No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,
Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*
Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1851.

FROM and after this date, 6 cts. per 1000 ft. will be charged on all timber and lumber landed on our lands near the mouth of Cross Creek, on the Cape Fear River.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
66-3w] For owners.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clerk & Master's Office, March 10, 1851.
Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, *vs.* John McNeill, Janet A. McNeill, Martin McNeill, Sarah Shaw, Henry Atkins and wife Flora.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that Sarah Shaw and Henry Atkins and wife Flora are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that the said Sarah and Henry Atkins and wife Flora do make their personal appearance at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.
62-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Peter Campbell, and others, heirs at Law of the late James Watson, *vs.* John Evans, and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera, and wife Mary.
Petition for sale of land for the purpose of Partition.

IT having been made to appear before me that John Evans and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State: publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non-residents of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1850.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 10, 1851. 62-6w

1851.
Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.
RIELY & PENDLETON,
277 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS**, and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.
Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Bioliey, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
TICKS—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.
RIELY & PENDLETON.
Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 15th inst., at the Market House, at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a likely NEGRO WOMAN and three CHILDREN.—Also, the STORE on Market Square, at present occupied by James Hollingsworth.

For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Hollingsworth, or the subscriber.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
April 5, 1851. 66ts

PETER P. JOHNSON,

IS now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large assortment of

Fashionable Goods

for Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear for Spring and Summer. Also, Boots and Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, fashionable Bonnets, &c.

All of which, his customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, Iron, &c., all of the best quality.
March 22, 1851. 65-3w

THE LAST DOG STORY.

The advantages of advertising are admirably illustrated in the following incident, which we find recorded in the last Sandusky Democrat:

Mr. Luke Horton, of South Eighth street, keeps a dog called La Vega, an ill favored, fierce-eyed brute, whose untidy habits and cross-grained temper cause him to be held in detestation by the family in general, and by Mrs. Horton, his mistress, in particular. La Vega, however, is a great favorite with his master.

About a week ago Mrs. Horton became exasperated on account of some unendurable offence committed by La Vega, and privately bargained with an old collector of soap-fat, named Abe Walker, who, for a dollar fee, agreed to take the dog off and "render him up" into tallow, or otherwise relieve Mrs. Horton from the annoyance of his presence.

Mr. Horton, on coming home to dinner, inquired for La Vega, and was chagrined with the information that his troublesome pet had absconded. For some days the absence of La Vega gave occasion for much rejoicing in the household, and even the grief of Mr. Horton for his loss was made the subject of many a sly joke in his domestic establishment.

Mrs. H. congratulated herself excessively on that lucky thought of hers, which cleared the house of the odious brute; and though a lady who thinks a good deal of a dollar, she did not grudge the money, since it gained her object so effectually. In the mean time La Vega was detained a close prisoner in the cellar of the soap factory, amusing himself by snapping at the rats which coursed about the premises, and sustained himself, like Napoleon at Elba, with the belief that the objects of his destiny were not yet accomplished.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Horton appeared at the breakfast table with a beaming countenance. "Well, my dear, good news!" said he to Mrs. H. "What is it?" asked the lady with some secret misgiving. "I've La Vega back again! Advertised for him; offered a reward for his recovery, and this morning he was brought home by Abe Walker."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Mrs. Horton; "what did you have to pay for him?" "Only eleven dollars," replied Horton, "one for the advertisement, and ten to old Abe for bringing him back." "Merciful goodness!" replied the unsympathizing wife. "Eleven dollars (enough to buy a silk dress) for the recovery of such a nasty cur! and to think that I gave the black rascal a dollar for taking him off."

This inadvertent confession, of course, produced a matrimonial duel; the report of which we omit, as it might appear stale and commonplace to some of our married readers.

By this little canine speculation all parties were gainers. Abe Walker the cunning darky, gained ten dollars; the advertising sheet gained one dollar, and Mr. and Mrs. Horton gained some valuable experience, which will teach them the importance of mutual confidence between wedded parties.

Right of occupants to ground in front of their houses.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, action was brought by a hackman to recover damages from a police officer for assault and battery. The circumstances of the case were—Kee, the hackman, was standing in front of the United States Hotel, and was ordered to leave by the proprietor. On his refusal an officer was called and Kee was arrested. This constituted the assault. Judge Pearson said in his decision, that every man owns the ground in front of his house. He has given to the public a right to pass and repass over it, but in all other respects it is as much his property as any other part of the premises. No one has a right to stand or carry on any business in front of any man's house, and if he is thus annoyed and notifies the party to leave, on a refusal, sufficient force may be used to compel the offender to go. The case was dismissed.

Attempts are making to introduce, east of the Mississippi, the bunch-grass, which the emigrants to the land of gold find so nutritious for their cattle in crossing the Rocky Mountains. It grows on hill-sides, preferring pebbly and sandy soils, producing a seed like the oat, and a stalk which contains abundance of saccharine matter. The dry summers on the mountains ripen it in May or June and the hay on the stalk remains good all winter, till the following year. It is said to give the flesh of neat cattle a fine flavor.

"Ma" said little Wilhemina, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear?" said her astonished ma. "Because he 'slept with his fathers;' and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own."

Sad state of Medicine.—The most honest medical man is generally so far a hypocrite that his profession is unaccompanied by practice.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

EXPERIENCES.

BY MAJOR PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

About the world I've journey'd much,
I've travelled far and near,
And my experience is such
As you shall shortly hear.
I've seen the worst—I've seen the best
Of (so called) human kind,
Where all are busily in quest
Of what they never find.

I've known a man who robbed the poor,
And yet was rich himself,—
Who drove the beggar from his door,
With silver on the shelf.
I've seen a judge who justice sold,
Have heard a gamester pray,
And known a wife who did not scold
"Upon a washing day."

I've known a lawyer plead a cause
Who never sent his bill,
And known a doctor (not of laws)
Take his prescription pill.
I've known a tradesman speak the truth,
I've heard a parson swear,
And knew a hackman once in sooth,
Who charged but LAWFUL fare.

I've known a person play at WHIST
Who would not play at LOO;
And known an abolitionist
Who did a Slave pursue.
To lavish on his offspring wild
A miser hoard his gold,
And seen a mother leave her child
For stranger hands to hold.

I've seen a maiden who had slid
Who had a modest air,
And seen a belle who (seeming) did
Not know that she was fair.
Once on a rail 'twas my lot
To get a "passage free,"
And on a steamer once I got
A decent cup of tea.

And I have seen, once in my life,
A husband, be it known,
Who did not treat his neighbor's wife
Some better than his own;
And also seen—I'll be (don't wink!)
As gentle as I can—
Some time ago, it was—I think—
I saw an honest man.

American Hotel, N. Y. City.

A New Invention.—Mr. Charles Randall, of Lee county, Georgia, has invented a Fanning Machine, the object of which is to keep people cool in summer and assist them in preserving their equanimity. It is thus described in a Washington letter:

"Any body may set it at his elbow while he is reading his paper, or taking his *siesta* of an afternoon, and without his doing a thing to aid it, Randall's Fan will keep up a gentle breeze about him, and drive the flies and musquitoes away. Or it may be set beside a child's cradle or couch, or the bed of the sick, and contribute much to sleep and repose. A machine for the purpose was once patented by Commodore Barron. It was very ingenious, but too expensive to come into use. Mr. Randall's little matter is on a different plan, and can be afforded for about ten dollars."

A New kind of Fence.—Mr. John R. Remington, of Montgomery, Alabama, (the inventor of the Remington Ærial Bridge) has patented a new and useful invention. It is *a cement*, for making solid fences, as durable as granite, and at a very reasonable construction. The chief ingredient is *sand*, and it can be easily manufactured by plantation hands. The cement panels are conveyed to the spot where the fence is to be located, and the two legs of each let into the ground like common posts. The cost to the planter is estimated at 10 cents per pannel of ten feet by five—four inches thick—far cheaper than the wire fence. It does not, or at least should not detract from the merit of this invention that it hails from Alabama, this time, rather than Maine or Pennsylvania, or that the modest little town of Montgomery ventures competition with the great manufacturing cities of the East for the honor of originating some of the useful discoveries of the age.

Charleston Courier.

Care of the Eyes.—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united, soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight, reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and it will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health, by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough with a due degree of light.

An Unpleasant Invitation.—The following was recently posted on the door of the Ludlow Church, in Hertfordshire, England:

"This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this church-yard but those *living* in the parish. Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me, Ephriam Grubb, parish clerk."

We do not think that there could have been much of a rush, or more of a crowd around Grubb's door, when this notice appeared.

A gentleman who had listened attentively to a long, diffuse and highly ornamental prayer was asked by one of the members, "if he did not think the minister was very gifted in prayer?" "Yes," he replied, "I think it is as good a prayer as was ever *offered to a congregation.*"

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the debt of the State.

Whereas the contingent liability of the State, on account of appropriations heretofore made for works of Internal Improvements and for other purposes, are large; and whereas demands exceeding the income of the State may be made, on that account, upon the Treasury before the meeting of the next General Assembly: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue certificates of debt, in proper form, in the name and in behalf of the State, and under his signature and seal of office, for a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, binding the State for the money purporting to be due thereon.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said certificates of debt shall be issued at such time or times as the wants of the Treasury may require, to discharge the debts and liabilities of the State; and shall be issued in sums of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, at such places as the Treasurer may designate; which certificates of debt shall be severally redeemable at the end of ten years from and after the day on which each of them is issued, and at such place or places as the Treasurer may appoint.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all certificates of debt by the State, issued under and by the authority of this act, and signed as aforesaid by the Public Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Comptroller of this State and duly registered by him, in a book prepared and kept for that purpose.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said certificates of debt shall be transferable by the holders thereof, or by his, her, or their attorney, in a book to be kept by the Public Treasurer for that purpose; and in every such transfer, the outstanding certificate shall be surrendered to or cancelled by the Public Treasurer, and a new certificate shall be issued, for the same amount, to the person or persons entitled to the same.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer, whenever required by the Governor of the State, shall negotiate the sale of the certificates of debt hereby authorized to be issued, first having given thirty days' notice thereof in two or more public newspapers, and shall have power and authority to sell the same at not less than their par value, and shall apply the proceeds, together with any premium or profits that may be made by such sale, to the payment of any or all of the aforesaid debts of the State.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to repeal the 20th section of the Rev. Stat., Executors and Administrators, chapter 46.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the 20th section of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, Executors and Administrators, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all sums of money, or other estate, of whatever kind, which shall now remain in the hands of any executor or administrator, for four years after his qualification as such administrator or executor, unrecovered or unreclaimed, by suit, by the creditors, legatees or next of kin, or widow of his testator or intestate, shall, by the said executor or administrator, be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Board, for the purposes of common school education.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be, and they are hereby entitled to all the rights, in law or in equity, for obtaining the possession of said estate, mentioned in the 1st section of this act, to which the trustees of the University were before the passage of the act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend the Inspection Laws.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all ton timber, on the Cape Fear river, and at the several ports belonging to the same, shall be governed by the following rules of inspection, viz: all sound ton timber, squaring eleven inches and upwards, and showing heart one half the length, shall be merchantable; and all other ton timber, not being of the description aforesaid, shall be refused.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the fees for inspection of ton timber shall be twenty cents for every thousand feet, and shall be paid by the purchaser.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, are hereby repealed.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT Relating to Inspectors of Staves.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all laws now in force, providing for the appointment of inspectors of staves, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT for the further regulation of the inspection of Tar sold in this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter, all tar that may be inspected and sold in this State, shall be inspected and sold under the same rules and regulations, by the same laws and restrictions, as now provided for the inspection of soft turpentine in this State, by an act of the General Assembly, chapter 57, section 1st, passed at the session of 1846–47.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter it shall be the duty of the purchaser to pay the inspection fees on tar and turpentine.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to require purchasers to pay the fees for inspecting turpentine.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter it shall be the duty of those who purchase turpentine to pay the fees for inspecting the same; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

Married at Cambridge, Mass., 2d inst., Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, to Miss Harriet W. (daughter of the late Professor) Webster of Cambridge.

We have heard it stated, on the authority of a neighbor, that, on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept.—*N. Y. Express.*

Clocks.—The manufacture of clocks in Connecticut, amounts to between three and four hundred thousand annually.— One person, Mr. Jerome, turns out one hundred and fifty thousand every year.— First rate eight day time keepers, made of brass, can be had for five or six dollars. The works are all made by machinery, which cuts them very rapidly and with mathematical precision.

Silk-Raising for Southern States.—An intelligent American in London, who is favorably situated for exact information, writes to the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce as follows:

"An enormous, excessive quantity of French goods is consumed in the U. S. The American would be a national benefactor, who should direct the growth and manufacture of Silk to our soil. England is bent on obtaining Cotton elsewhere. The South being admirably adapted to Silk culture, this renders its introduction important in every point of view."

An Honest Obituary.—We do not often stumble upon anything more honest than the following. A Western editor, announcing the death of an old resident of his town, says: "He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in the staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."

Mr. Ashbel Mix, a respectable farmer of Bristol, died on the morning of the 26th ultimo from the effects of a dose of Corrosive Sublimate, taken through mistake.— It was prepared as a bed-bug poison. He was about fifty years of age.

A young lady whose name was *Mayden*, having married a gentleman called *Mudd*, gave rise to the following:

> Lot's wife, 'tis said, in days of old,
> For one rebellious halt,
> Was turned, as we are plainly told,
> Into a lump of salt.
> The same propensity of *change*
> Still run's in woman's blood;
> For here we see a case as strange—
> A *Mayden* turned to *Mudd.*

A letter from an official person abroad has been received at Washington, which states that the Hulsemann letter had been translated into all European languages, extensively circulated, and greedily read, and would necessarily have a most powerful effect on the public mind.

Remedy for Potato Rot.—Mr. John T. Snyder, of New Jersey, has furnished a remedy for Potato Rot, which is described as follows:

"At the period when the potato rot usually commences, scatter a handful of ashes around the vines on each hill, and it will effectually prevent the disease. The application should be made as late as possible."

Very Valuable Remedy.—A writer in a Pittsburg paper says that the following salve is most valuable, and of positive efficacy, in cases of burns, sores, &c. After peeling the outside bark of the elder, scrape off the green bark that is under, and stew it in lard till it is crisp, then strain it in a jar, and put away. Another writer, speaking of the salve, says: "The lady with whom I sojourned, informed me of a boy whose foot had been cut, and was in almost a putrid state when she examined it, none of the usual appliances being found of any service. She asked permission to apply a salve which she had, and leave being granted, in a very short time a complete cure was effected. Shortly after, I was paying a visit to some friends in Washington county of this State, where I heard of an old negro man who was suffering the most intense agony from a sore foot, which had become so offensive that it was impossible for any one to remain in the room with him. He was given up for death, as incurable, except by amputation. I mentioned this salve to the owner of the old man, and on my return forwarded a box of it, which was used upon the foot, and I was gratified to learn that it had effected a complete cure."

Some ten years since, says a New York paper, an old Dutchman purchased in the vicinity of Brooklyn, a snug little farm, for nine thousand dollars. Last week, a lot of land speculators called on him to buy him out. On asking his price, he said he would take "sixty tousand dollars—no less."

"And how much may remain on bond and mortgage?"

"Nine tousand dollars."

"And why not more?" replied the would be purchasers.

"Because der tam place aint worth any more."

"How is coal, this morning?" said a purchaser to an Irishman in a coal yard. "Black as iver," replied Pat, respectfully taking off the remains of his hat.

To Adam, Paradise was home; to the good among his descendants, home is Paradise.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE "STANDARD" AND THE UNION.

It is due to our cotemporary and ourselves, and most of all to the public, that we notice the editorial passages of the Standard chosen by itself as defining its position and exhibiting the condition of its fidelity to the Union.

The first quotation given is from an editorial written in December last:

"As the Ralegh Register and Star affect not to understand our position on the slavery question, we take this occasion to define it again, in the plainest language we can use. We cannot approve the recent "compromise" as a whole. We believe it has inflicted a great wrong upon the South and upon the principles which hold this union together; but as it is a law of the land, and as we love and cherish the Union in its true spirit, and desire its continuance, we are prepared to acquiesce in this "compromise" PROVIDED the fugitive-slave law be enforced. All we now ask of the free States is, ☞ to cease the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress and to carry out the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit. ☜ Let them do this, and we march on together; let them refuse, and we DISSOLVE! This is strong language; but we have weighed it, and we have given utterance to it with deliberation and solemnity. Here we stand. If this Confederation of States MUST perish—if their flag, radiant with achievements, as immortal as the stars that cluster on it, MUST be torn and trampled in the conflict—and if brothers MUST be converted into deadly foes over the very graves of their fathers, who won these liberties—the Ruler of Nations, who judges justly, and all posterity upon this Continent, will hold the slaveholding States guiltless of the awful and inexpiable crime."

From this we learn that the Standard "cannot approve the recent 'compromise' as a whole"—believes "it has inflicted a *great wrong* upon the South and upon *the principles which hold this Union together;* but it is a law of the land, and as we love and cherish the Union *in its true spirit,* and desire its continuance, we are prepared to acquiesce in the compromise, provided," &c. This seems a strange jumble of language and of ideas, to be 'penned after much reflection.' The Compromise has inflicted a *great wrong* upon the principles which hold this Union together; but the Editor acquiesces in it *because* he cherishes the Union in *its true spirit.* In other words—he cherishes the Union in its true spirit, and therefore acquiesces in a great wrong to that spirit. Clear as mud!

In addition to the above, the Standard quotes from another of its own editorials, of the 5th March, on the probable course of South Carolina:

"The result of the late elections in South Carolina shows that a vast majority of her people are in favor of the right of secession, and also of separate State action by the Convention which is to assemble within the next twelve months. We had hoped that South Carolina would acquiesce in the late so-called adjustment; and we believe she finally will, provided the fugitive slave law is enforced, that the free States above mentioned will repeal their laws on the subject, and the agitation of the question itself shall cease in Congress. We trust she will wait and abide the action of her sister Southern States. It is true that, if with her, and with her great statesman now no more, all the slave States had stood forward in time and as one man for their rights, this day of abolition aggression and fanaticism had never been; but still, it behooves her to remember that Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and the rest of the slave States, possess interests and feelings identical with her own, and that the policy which threatens her, overshadows them also with its baleful wing.— Once taken, the step which dissolves this Union can never be retraced. The cause for such a step ought to be conclusive. Not that "intolerable oppression" is to be waited for, for that is not within the range of probabilities in a government and among a people like ours; but all reasonable ground of hope for returning justice must depart, and dishonor and ruin must rise up before us inevitable, before any State can be justified in severing the bonds. It makes no difference to a people worthy of freedom, whether this dishonor and this ruin be near or distant from them; if it be CERTAIN, the question is settled. Are these things, then, certain? We think not. There is still ground for hope; the free States MAY enforce the fugitive slave law—they MAY repeal their statutes intended to operate against us, and which were enacted in open disregard of the Constitution— they MAY cease as States, and in the common Congress, to meddle with Slavery or to agitate upon it. But in the language of Mr. Paulding, "Time WAS—time IS—but time will soon be no more"!

"South Carolina may move off by herself, but she nevertheless knows—no matter how serious and grievous her error in so doing—that she will have allies and helpers. The military power of this Federal Government will in all probability, be wielded against her. Her ports will be blockaded, and her citizens slaughtered—and what then?— We say this is probable—AND WHAT THEN? The slave States will sympathize with her, and as the blood of her sons smokes up to Heaven crying for vengeance, they will rush to her defence; and we shall then have an irregular civil war, fearful and cruel, and a war of which no man can foretell the end. If dissolution MUST come—if the free States WILL have it so, let the slave States unite and go off together. In that event, it is hardly probable that blood would be shed, but the two sections, being nearly equally balanced in numbers and in physical strength, might agree to part in peace."

The Standard remarks—"We penned the "above after much reflection, and in view of surrounding circumstances, and we are willing to stand by it. Our language was selected and weighed carefully, and we shall neither add to it nor take from it. *This is our position.*"

Well—what is the Standard's "position" after all? 'In view of surrounding circumstances,' is that paper more favorable to the Union, or to South Carolina in case of her 'moving off?' Can a satisfactory answer be found in the above extract? We have no doubt that the passage was the result of much reflection and care in the selection of language; but the result is rather to mystify than to render explicit the writer's "position." The point which we desire to get at is evaded. Divers views and opinions, resting upon contingencies, are expressed; but we see nothing in the compact form of a "position." We are left to inquire for his position, like the fuddled personage about the milk, —"is it in any thing, or is it lying about loose?"

Take the passage as it is, and we doubt whether a more complete exhibition of sympathy with the disaffected feeling and purposes of the South Carolina leaders could have been made, without coming out roundly in favor of their schemes, (an act which the Standard knows would ruin it in North Carolina.) How tenderly is the erring sister rebuked! How gently are her frailties touched! How oily are the persuasives against the thing which she threatens, and which she is carefully reminded she has cause to threaten!— With what relishing mysteriousness is the language of Paulding quoted—"Time *was*—time *is*—but time will soon be no more!"

"South Carolina may move off by herself, but she nevertheless knows that she will have allies and helpers," says the Standard. Now, what has this to do with its *carefully selected* "position?" If it is not an intimation as to *where* South Carolina may look for certain allies and helpers, what use is there for such language in defining the position?

From among the verbiage of the above extract we gather the expression, (or the confession,) that no State can be justified in severing the bonds of the Union, 'in view of surrounding circumstances.' The probable consequences, in case South Carolina shall move off by herself, are then stated,—collision with the Federal Government—the slaughter of her citizens—*the blood of her sons smoking up to heaven and crying for vengeance*—the rushing to her defence, &c. Now, why such inflammatory language and exciting predictions? Why this placing of South Carolina in the attitude of innocence? "The blood of her sons smoking up to heaven for vengeance"—upon whom? It is the blood of the innocent, not the guilty, that cries to heaven for *vengeance.* Yet we are solemnly warned of "vengeance" upon the constituted authorities of the Republic for doing their duty—for preserving the Government to which they are sworn, and to which the people of thirty other States look for protection—for restraining those who are deliberately guilty of an act in which, (the Standard itself says,) they would not be justified!

The language of the Standard here referred to, recollect, comes in as part of the careful and select definition of its position, and must be considered as *meaning something.* If that paper is indeed opposed to the purposes of South Carolina, and in favor of the Union,—why, in the name of peace, does it indulge this warm vein of encouragement to the threats of the erring State, while it doles out reluctant words and icy phrases for the Union?

"Carry out the fugitive slave law," says the Standard, or "we dissolve." And yet not one word of cheer does our patriotic Chief Magistrate receive from that journal, for his determined efforts to execute that law in the face of fanaticism at the north and evil prophets at the south.— Censure and reproach, and every thing that cunning language can do to excite prejudice against him, and throw the obstructions of misdirected public sentiment in the way of his endeavors in this behalf, are bestowed by the Standard. And yet, if the fugitive slave law be not enforced, in spite of the abolitionists and the Standard to boot, that paper declares for dissolution! What, we seriously ask, can be the object of this course of conduct?

Thus have we given the Standard's chosen definition of his position touching the Union, and our own comments thereon. The public judge between us.

Our cotemporary is informed that we are not engaged in any purpose of forming a Union party, *per se.* We wish to encourage truth and fidelity to the Union in both parties—among all the people. We ask no Democrat to renounce any article of his creed; we accord to him the full and free enjoyment of all his old political notions and preferences. We only ask his hearty support of our constitutional Union, and that he will vote for no man for office who does not likewise support this Union —a Union which has ever blessed and continues to bless our continent and our our race, and gives such amazing strength and glory to the American name. And we rejoice in the knowledge that the masses of the Democratic party, as well as the Whig party, in the interior of the State, are overwhelmingly and almost unanimously devoted to the Union as it is. It is but few—a few of the hot-headed *politicians* of the party, who are willing to follow the disaffected lead of the Standard in this matter.

The Standard quotes a passage from the late speech of Mr. Clingman in Congress, which it holds up as a looking glass for us to see ourselves in. The passage commences thus:

"Certain professed national orgons have preached devotion to the Union in any event, and under all circumstances. A baser sentiment never fell from the lips of mortal." &c., &c.

The statement of Mr. Clingman may be true; but no sentiment of the kind ever having come under our observation, as being proclaimed by any newspaper or orator, or as being entertained by ourselves or any other person, we deem any comment unnecessary. We suppose that Mr. C. as author, and the Standard as endorser, intend by this sort of language to dragoon true citizens into their disaffected views. But so far from effecting any such object, they thus more conspicuously exhibit the weakness and folly of their own position.

In conclusion, we would remark that we have a sympathy with South Carolina, in so far as she has common cause of complaint with her southern sister States. We understand the situation of her people in the midst of a vast and increasing population of blacks, who have been assigned by nature, by custom and necessity to an inferior grade in social life; and whose uncultivated appetites and passions are liable to be excited to the most frightful results. We abominate, while we are also astonished at that raving fanaticism which would attempt to drag, as with an iron harrow, all classes and all society at the South down upon a level. We detest the interference of strangers who do not understand the condition and relations of southern society, and who have no business here except that which is imposed by impudent self conceit or false philanthropy. As a people, distinct in our several organizations, we claim the ability, and have expressed the settled purpose to manage our own affairs in our own way, under the constitution of our common country.

But with South Carolina in her secession movement we can have no sympathy. The slavery excitement is only used by her leaders as an *excuse* for their conduct. Disaffection has been rankling in their veins ever since the days of Nullification, when purely political causes were made the excuse for a movement similar to that which they threaten now. We "utterly repudiate and abhor" their purposes. They appear to us foolish and mad. They would precipitate their State, and the Union, and the "peculiar institution" which they desire to protect, into the vortex of inevitable destruction.

The only safety for the administration of the system of slavery is under the Constitution of the United States. The two races will no longer dwell together in safety beyond the pale of our constitutional Union; and it is the part of true philanthropy to cherish that Union, which insures peace and order and progressive improvement to all. Take away the Federal Ægis and remove the Banner of the Union from the South, and the institution of domestic servitude, together with all society and all political organization with which it is interwoven, will lie open to attack from every quarter of the world.— And especially, so far as the neighboring States of the North are concerned, you not only take from the mass of conservative and right-thinking men every obligation to restrain the meddlesome and bad among them, but you invite and excite their fanatics to interference and attacks, the consequences of which we shudder to contemplate. *Now* we have a constitution and laws, the results of common counsels and mutual good will, for our protection and safety. But separating for the cause assigned, we should *then* have not even the stipulations of a treaty in favor of our claims. The threat of separation is not only traitorous, it is preposterous too.

It may be well enough for "the Chivalry" and the Raleigh Standard to look eagerly forward to the period when "time (the time of the Union) will be no more." *Any* turn in the wheel of public affairs *may* give them such distinction as they covet in days of trouble and turmoil. But the masses of our people—the yeomanry of the country, inheriting each a few servants, a spot of land where they live peacefully and independently, educating and raising up a virtuous off-spring to protect their common country and adorn its history in the future;—you need not waste your breath in preaching disunion and treason to such men as these! They are too intelligent to be deceived; too honest to be corrupted; and possess a passive strength which cannot be overcome by the turbulent and ambitious spirits of the day. And we warn all agitators to beware how far they presume upon the patience of the patriotic masses, and how far they infringe the constitution which the people made and under which the people enjoy their rights and peace; when forbearance ceases to be a virtue—wo to the traitor!

The test to which the present Administration has been subjected was one of the most trying in our political history. Had the Administration faltered in its good purposes, or had it for one moment listened to the voice of faction, or had it condescended to do only what it fancied would be of value to the party which sustains it, then it would not have deserved, and neither would it have received, half as much of the united approbation of the people. But, with an eye single to the public good, it has pursued an onward and upward course; and, without being intent on pleasing any particular class of men, it has succeeded in winning the admiration of a vast majority of the people of all sections. It has proved itself to be fully equal to the occasion in the most perilous crisis through which our country has been compelled to pass.

That the conduct of the Administration should be a source of just pride to the Whigs is what was naturally to be expected. The Whigs of the United States generally, we think, regard Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet Ministers as eminently worthy of the high trusts which have been confided to them. Further than this, the Whigs point admiringly to the Administration in illustration of Whig principles, and as affording the best practical commentary on the spirit and doctrines of the Whig party. They think, very properly, that the selection of Mr. Fillmore by the National Convention in 1848 as the Vice Presidential candidate has turned out to be a great national blessing. He is a thorough Whig in feeling and principle, and yet he has not been so warped by political prejudice as to be incapable of entertaining those broad national views in which partisan bitterness is swallowed up in an all-engrossing patriotism. He is able, honest, inflexibly just, a patriot without sectionalism, and a statesman without any narrow partyism. And his coadjutors in the Cabinet are worthy to be associated with him. Each one of them in his separate sphere of duties has proved himself to be entirely adequate to the station he occupies. There has been very little complaint made by Democratic members of Congress or by Democratic editors of the manner in which the business of the various Departments of the Government has been conducted during the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore.

Louisville Journal.

President Fillmore acts with the Whig party; his Cabinet are of the oldest and ablest Whigs of the nation; his foreign and domestic policy, on all questions aside from slavery, are indisputably Whig. And on the question of slavery nine-tenths of the party in the country coincide in the wisdom and justice of his action. Outside of this State there are but few malcontents, and they are angry with him because he is a patriot, and not a sectionalist.

Utica (N. Y.) Gazette.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

A Sensible View.—Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, is regarded as one of the most ardent champions of Southern Rights. His address to his constituents is endorsed by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, also a zealous advocate of the South, as "the ablest document of the session." In reference to secession, Mr. Thompson says:

"But I could not advise her [Mississippi] to change her position. I could not advise her to pledge herself to the attempt to secede. I regard secession for Mississippi alone, hemmed in and compassed about as she is, as impracticable; and to make the attempt will injure the cause which we seek to maintain. Without the sympathy and support of the coterminous States, we make but a sacrifice of vital interests in separating from them. No; a common fate awaits the Southern States; for good or for evil God has linked them together, and man but fights against his decrees when he attempts to separate them."

Removing Enemies.—A good deal of noise and confusion is being made by some of the whigs because Mr. Fillmore is turning out certain abolition and free-soil agitators. To a disinterested spectator all this is very amusing. The chaps who are turned out are the very politicians who have been abusing the President for not turning out his enemies—meaning the democrats. Now, when they turn upon him, and he visits upon them their own policy, their rage is awful to behold.

Pennsylvanian.

A Thoughtful Husband.—A domestic informed his master that the house was on fire. "Tell your mistress of it," said he, "for I do not meddle with household affairs."

No Relative.—It is said that Gov. Bell, of Texas, who recently quoted Shakspeare's 'winter of our discontent' from the bible, is no relative of 'The church-going bell" spoken of by Cowper in one of his poems.

SENATOR DICKINSON.

As illustrative of the elevated position, as a fearless and able statesman, which Mr. Dickinson earned for himself in the part he took in the United States Senate towards healing sectional differences and irritations and restoring peace to the country, the Albany Argus quotes the following passage from a speech delivered by the Hon. E. A. Nesbit, at the great Union meeting at Macon, Georgia:

"I very well recollect, when the debates in the Senate were fiercest, and alarm for the condition of the country began to seize upon the calmest and bravest men, a brief speech of Mr. Dickinson. It was very short—but it was felt through the length and breadth of the land as an electric shock. It was an outbursting of truth and feeling. It glowed with fervid indignation at the madness of disturbing the peace of the Union. It was particularly eloquent in a single statement which Mr. Dickinson had the moral courage to make, to wit: that if one dozen accursed agitators, North and South, were kicked out of the Union, the country would be at rest. I felt then, and I still feel, that he was right, and that the emergency required just such language as he thought proper to use. The power of the proposition consisted in its truth. It is yet true. Sir, I could lay my finger upon one dozen men at the North, and one dozen at the South, antagonistic in principle, and hating each other with intense hatred, yet agreeing in their hostility to the Union, who, if silenced, the Union would have repose. The people are sound in their allegiance to the Union. I speak what I know to be true in this State. It is agitation by a few, and that not upon the open issue of union or disunion, but upon false and deceitful issues, which endanger the repose of the country. These few, but active and daring men, are they against whom the New York Senator intended to warn the people. Those men who labor insidiously to prepare the hearts of the people for disunion are guilty of moral treason, and ought to be regarded as the most dangerous enemies of the best interests of the people."

Henry Clay at the Booksellers' Trade Sale.—The New York Tribune relates the following incident at the great book trade sale in that city, which has been progressing for more than a week:

Late on Monday evening some copies of Mr. Clay's speeches found their way to the auctioneer's desk—an edition which, having been published some time in the first quarter of the present century, lacked a great many of Mr. Clay's greatest speeches, the book having been made before the speeches were. For a few moments nobody spoke. They were copies of which no one present seemed to have any intention to possess himself—booksellers not liking old editions. The auctioneer's bland countenance began to assume for the first time a shade of vexation. "Bid, gentlemen," said he, "time presses"—"give me a bid"—"anything you please"—"*anything;*" but nobody said anything, nor bid anything. "We need," said Murphy of Baltimore, "better editions of Mr. Clay than that, for the libraries of Maryland," and then there was another silence in the trade sale for the space of half a minute. "But, gentlemen," urged the auctioneer, growing slightly frantic, and plying his hammer with desperate energy, "the sale must go on"—"give me something"— "anything whatever"—"*What* will you give me for Mr. Clay?" "Give for him," said Taylor of Washington, "I will give three cheers for him at any time." "And I," said half a dozen others. "Agreed," said a dozen and a half. "Try it," said a hundred and a half, and so three hearty cheers for Clay of Kentucky resounded through the room, and the trade went on swimmingly.

Affray.—We learn that a serious affray occurred at Wilson, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, between a number of citizens and the Circus company. It appears that the company had performed at Stantonsburg, on Saturday, and in taking down the posts, after the performance, one of the company, accidently or otherwise, struck a citizen, who told him that he must be more careful. Whereupon the other dealt him a blow with his fist, hurting him very badly. After the departure of the company from Stantonsburg, the citizen took out a States Warrant for the offender, and an officer was despatched to arrest him at Wilson. On seeing the officer at Wilson and learning his business, the Circus man attempted to escape, and in this was aided by the entire company. A general melee, it is said, ensued; and it is feared that some serious wounds have been given and received, axes, clubs and missiles having been fully used, especially by the Circus company. A repetition of this disgraceful scene was looked for at Tarboro', on Tuesday, but we hope the authorities will take the matter in hand, and arrest and bring to justice the guilty party.

Goldsboro' Patriot.

Democratic Nominations.—The Petersburg "South Side Democrat" manifests its preference for Daniel S. Dickinson, of N. York, for the next Presidency. A writer in the Oxford (Miss.) Constitution suggests the name of Judge John Y. Mason, of Virginia, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

A very foolish inquiry is going the rounds of the newspapers, based upon some heresay story, "Was Washington born in England?" He was born on Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. A stone, with a suitable inscription, placed there we believe by Mr. Curtis, some years ago, marks the site of the house in which the Father of his Country first saw the light.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Singular Call.—A lady in Cambridge died on Wednesday last—so the physicians said—and was laid for burial in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended.— Yesterday (Sunday) the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, "Albert, give me some water."

President Napoleon receives from the treasury nearly three millions of francs (about $600,000) annually. He is allowed a salary of 600,000 francs; the same amount for balls and receptions; 240,000 francs palace expenses; 85,000 francs for expenses at the Hotel Castellane; and 1,500,000 francs charity fund at his disposal. Independent of this he had 2,500,000 francs voted to him last summer, besides furniture, services of porcelain, &c. Notwithstanding this, however, he asked lately for 1,800,000 francs for his personal use, which was refused by the Assembly.

We read in a Sheffield paper that the last polish to a piece of cutlery is given by the hand of a woman. The same may be said of human cutlery—that "the last polish to a young blade is given by his mixture with female society."—*Punch.*

The Miser.—It is worthy of observation that the Latin word for miserable has been applied to designate an individual who possesses, but cannot enjoy. And well may he be called a miser, for he is the meanest living creature.

WAKE SUPERIOR Co

We were unable, in our ... any account of the procee... Court. The Court was ... Thursday morning with the State Docket.

John Williamson, who was ... an assault upon Mr. James ... was sentenced to six month... ment, and to give heavy b... good behaviour thereafter.

Joshua Hinton was sent... prisonment for eighteen mon... lent assault upon a man by ... Buffaloe.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clo... law Will case was taken up ... pied the remainder of the ... testimony was concluded on ... ing. On Saturday morning ... opened by B. F. Moore and ... Haywood, Esqs., for Dr. O... further argued by Perrin B... and Hon. Geo. E. Badger, ... testants of the Will, and it w... H. W. Miller, Esq., for th... After a charge from Judge E... retired about 9 o'clock in ... and after some time engag... sideration of the case, wer... they not being able to ag... verdict. So this case will ... again.

The interest manifested ... was intense, and the Court ... thronged with many, eager ... to hear the testimony and the ... The speeches of the couns... charge of Judge Ellis, are ... very high terms by those wh...

R...

WILMINGTON

Wilmington and Manches... —An adjourned meeting of ... ders of the Wilmington and ... Railroad Company assembl... sonic Hall in this place, at 1... M., on Thursday, the 10th. ... Over two-thirds of the stock ... sented. The principal obje... ing was to take into conside... priety of authorizing the issu... of the company to an amoun... complete the work. Dr. F. ... Brunswick Co., was called ... and John McRae, Jr., and ... Esqs., appointed Secretaries. ... resolutions were introduced ... Wright, Esq., authorizing ... and Board of Directors to ... the Company to —— amount ... was subsequently filled up w... and the resolutions were after... ed. A strong feeling of oppo... to be entertained against ... two thousand shares of the S... State in the Wilmington and R... road, and we presume this ... brought up and the transfer ... would be folly if not worse, ... hundred thousand dollars w... chester Stock for an amoun... Road Stock, which would n... thousand dollars, if thrown ... and which cannot be used ... rate, as the law which au... transfer, forbids a sale unles...

Hon. A. H. Shepperd.—T... rough Herald bestows the fo... per tribute of praise upon its ... sentative in Congress:

"If Mr. Shepperd shall think p... we will remark of his services, th... instances, so far as we know, refle... wishes of his constituents, and long ... fully and honorably to promote the ... party and country."

PORT OF WILMING

ARRIVALS.

April 4—Schrs Hume from Ch... Hart from Philadelphia, A J Dell... York. 5—Brigs Matamoras from ... Mentor and Ava from Boston; Schr... and Caroline Hall from Savannah. ... from Bermuda, Mary Powell fr... 6—Schr Gazelle from Savannah. ... derer from Charleston; Schr Eleano... York. 8—Brig Ellen Hayden fr... Schr R W Brown from New York. ... A Bayard from Baltimore, Diriga ... York, Alert from Fredericksburg. ... from Boston. 10—Brig Montague fr... Schrs Eva from Philadelphia, J A S... Boston, Palestine from Baltimore.

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasse... by P. P. J...
April 14.

BANK OF CAPE
Wilmington, April 8, 1

THE Annual Meeting of the St... this Bank will be held at th... Room, on Monday the 5th of Ma... which time the propriety of acce... to amend the Charter of the Bank, ... late Legislature, will be considere...
2w] H. R. SAVAG...

Wheeler's History of North

THE undersigned has been ap... ral Agent for Col. J. H. W... 7th Congressional District, and w... point sub-Agents in each of ... Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Bruns... Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and ... asks that application be made ... diately. The Work goes to pres... and the price will be One Dollar ... and consisting of two volumes.
JOHN ...
March 24, 1851.

Cotton Manufactu

ARE respectfully advised that ... signed is prepared to manufac... dar Falls, BOBBINS of all descrip... best style, and at Northern price... be pleased to receive orders, and ... self that he can give entire satisf... favors addressed to him at Cedar ... dolph county, N. C., will receive ... tion.

☞ He will deliver Bobbins in ... without extra charge.
JAMES F...
Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850.

GAINES & RICH
Wholesale and Retail Book, P...
Music, Fancy Goods and Station...
SYCAMORE ST
PETERSBU...

THE Subscribers respectfully ca... tion of persons who are in want ...
PIANO FORTE
to the assortment, comprising differe... which can always be found in thei... ment, at manufacturers' prices. ... fully *selected* and always thoroughly ... they are shipped to us. They would ... sons at a distance who desire to purc... or other articles in their line, ... promptly attend to any order receiv... endeavor to make such selection a... isfactory (or no sale,) taking the w... sibility upon themselves, and thus ... expense of a trip. All they ask is a ... call and examination of their goods ... mendations, to insure sales. G. & R. ... for Worcester's celebrated Piano For...
April 30, 1850.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1851.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In the Guilford District, in addition to James T. Morehead, Esq., who is an avowed candidate, and Rawley Galloway, Esq., who has been recommended by a writer in the District, Gen. Leach, of Davidson, is also nominated by a writer in the Greensborough Patriot.

Hon. A. W. Venable is a candidate for re-election in the Hillsborough District.

Dr. Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck county, has been nominated by the Locofoco Convention of the 9th District, in opposition to Col. Outlaw.

Annual Meeting of the F. and W. Plank Road Company.—On Thursday last the 2d Annual Meeting of this Company took place in the Hotel Hall. The Hon. J. C. Dobbin was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Mr. John M. Rose Secretary.

Nearly 3500 out of 4000 shares were represented in person or by proxy. The State's proxy was held by Wesley Jones, Esq. of Wake.

The annual report of the President and Directors was submitted and read by E. L. Winslow, Esq. President of the Company. From it we gleaned the following facts.

Of the Capital Stock of $200,000 ($120,000 by the State and $80,000 by individuals,) the State has paid $60,000, and individuals $35,-638 17. Leaving due by the State $60,000, and by individuals $44,361 83.

Tolls have been collected on only 18 miles—on 12 miles of that distance during the whole year, and on the remaining 6 miles during 9 months. The gross amount of tolls collected is $2718 44, from which deduct, paid toll-keepers $300, leaves $2418 44 as the net earnings on the 18 miles of road—(equal to about *nine* per cent. on the cost of that part of the road.)

The number of vehicles which passed through the toll-gate at this place during the year is 9,546.

The President expresses the confident belief, that but for the failure of the grain crops the income of the road would have been double what it has been.

The cost of the Road to Little River, 12⅝ miles, was $19,468 62. Of the 6 miles beyond Little River $7,727 95. Of the 23¼ miles to Carthage $30,628 58. To this should be added, cost of bridges, right of way, toll houses, land, &c., which, with the above amounts of $57,-825 15, makes the entire cost of the 41 miles 820 feet to Carthage, $61,667 15, or an average of $1468 27. (To this will have to be added a small amount for reducing some of the grades on the section next to Carthage.)

The work on the 44 9-10 miles contracted for by Messrs. Worth, beyond Carthage, is going on in a manner generally satisfactory. About 12 miles are finished.

The President estimates the cost of the road from Fayetteville to Johnsonville, 88 miles, (the terminus of the contract of Messrs. Worth,) at $125,384 15.

Beyond Johnsonville, the cost is estimated at $1750 per mile. There is a point about 12 miles beyond Johnsonville which is supposed to be common to the routes to both Lexington and Salem—19 miles from the former and 21 from the latter. After building to this common point, there will be about $39,000 of the capital unexpended, of which, however, $16,000 is invested in five Steam Saw mills, that will probably be sold at some loss when the work is finished.

Lines have been surveyed to Lexington, the Yadkin River, Mocksville, and Salisbury; about 14 miles on the route to Salem. Three lines to Deep River, viz: to Watson's, Evans's, and Haughton's Bridges. These lines leave the road about 33 miles from this place, and run 11 miles to Watson's, 13 to Evans's, and 16 to Haughton's. This branch to Deep River, at either of these points, could be built for about $1100 to $1200 per mile.

The amount paid for Salaries for 2 years to date is $2492 57. For Engineering $5926 87. For Right of Way $714 23. For five Steam Saw Mills $15,380 07. For Contingent Expenses $903 71. All the accounts and vouchers have been carefully examined by different committees of the Board, and approved.

There has been collected from individuals, for interest on their notes given for their subscriptions $577 30.

The Report strongly favors the extension of the Road, not only to Lexington, but to Mocksville and Statesville, where it will connect with the Western Turnpike. To Salem and thence to the Virginia line, to connect with the Virginia improvements. To Greensborough. And to Deep River. Recommends the opening of books of subscription for the remaining $100,000 authorized to be added to the Capital, for the purpose of constructing these several lines of road.

The Report states, what is an undoubted fact, that the increase in the value of land between this place and Carthage, has been more than the whole cost of the Road between those points. The increase in the value of property in Carthage has been more than the amount of stock subscribed in the whole county of Moore, and the appearance of that place has greatly improved. More than 20 buildings, including the Saw Mills, have been erected along the line of the Road, and a Turpentine Distillery is going up about 8 miles from this place.

The Report was submitted to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. George Makepeace of Randolph, Angus R. Kelly and John Morrison of Moore, F. Fries of Salem, Henry Elliott of Cumberland, and Charles Benbow and John H. Cook of Fayetteville.

This Committee reported in favor of the acceptance of the amendments to the Charter passed by the late Legislature; and in favor; (under that amendment) of rescinding the former decision of the Company locating the Road beyond Johnsonville, to Lexington and Salisbury.

These recommendations were concurred in.

The Committee subsequently reported a number of resolutions, some of which were adopted; viz:

1st. That toll houses should not be built nearer to each other than 10 or 12 miles, and that the present mode of collecting tolls and keeping the road in repair should be adhered to till its efficiency and economy be fully tested.

2d. That the rates of toll, &c. are proper subjects for regulation by the Board of Directors.

3d. That the right of way ought always to be secured before the work is commenced, and title to land secured before toll houses are built.

4th. That at least 10 per cent. of the net annual profits should be reserved and invested as a fund for rebuilding the road.

5th. That the Engineer should survey and put in course of construction, at the earliest possible date, so much road as the funds of the company will justify.

Another resolution, proposing the discontinuance of the salary of the Treasurer, and the performance of his duties by the Banks, was referred to the Board of Directors.

Another, to dispense with the Engineer, and appoint a General Superintendent, and further to reduce the salary of the President, so soon as the surveys are completed, was indefinitely postponed.

The closing resolutions of the Committee were amended, by the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, That the location of the main stem of the Road, from the point near Johnsonville, where the contract with Messrs. Worth now ends, be so fixed as to run as far as possible to a point common to the routes towards Lexington and Salem—and from thence to Salem—and so on to the State line where the Virginia Turnpike strikes it, by way of Bethania and Mount Airy: and that the President and Directors be recommended to locate a branch from the same common point to Lexington, with the view of an extension to Mocksville and Statesville; and that they be empowered to put both the main stem and branch, or such parts of them, or either of them, as they may think advisable, under construction at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved further, That books of subscription for an increased capital of $100,000 be opened under the direction of the President and Directors, and that the privilege of priority of such subscription to the present Stockholders be waived, and the books be opened to the public generally.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, to refund the $577 30 of interest received on the notes for Stock, to those who had paid it, so far as their payments of principal have been *pari passu* with the payments of the State. And to allow interest to those who, instead of giving notes, paid their subscriptions in advance. This was done to put the individual stockholders on a footing with the State, this interest account having been raised to secure the State against any earlier payments than the individuals who had given their notes. And hereafter all who pay *pari passu* with the State will be exempt from payment of interest on their notes, and only those who do not pay promptly as called for will be liable for interest.

A Dividend of *one* per cent. was declared, equal to more than seven per cent. on the cost of the Road from which tolls were collected, and leaving a surplus for rebuilding the Road of $418 36.

A select committee was raised, on motion of Col. Waddill, consisting of Messrs. Waddill, Banks, Smith, Gee, Williams and Steel, to inquire into the nature of the contracts with Col. A. Murchison and the Messrs. Worth, and the manner in which they have been executed: as well as into the expediency of reducing salaries of officers.

This committee reported at length, and the report was under consideration when the hour fixed for voting for officers arrived. It was then laid aside, and not again reached.

Edward L. Winslow, Esq. was then re-elected President, and Messrs. J. W. Pearce, C. Benbow, J. H. Cook, Geo. McNeill, G. Deming, and J. Kyle, of this place, and Dr. S. C. Bruce of Carthage, Col. Alex'r Murchison of Cumberland, and Hugh McCain of Randolph, Directors.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

We take pleasure in recording the fact, that though several attempts were made to express, in some mode or other, dissatisfaction with the management of the affairs of the Plank Road Company,—by instructions, by reduction of salaries, by dismissals of officers, &c. &c.,—yet every such attempt signally failed, and nothing was adopted which in the slightest degree reflected on those who have patriotically devoted their time and talents to the work. The re-election of the President, under the circumstances, and by the increased vote, both of individuals and of shares, which he received, is a sufficient testimonial to his faithfulness and ability. Whilst it is manifest, that the entire old Board of Directors would have been re-elected, (except some one who would have given place to Mr. Fries of Salem,) if the individual Stockholders had had the power to choose, and if three of them had not publicly declined further service, viz: Messrs. D. A. Ray, A. A. McKethan, and H. L. Myrover. We doubt not that a vote of thanks would have been cordially tendered to these gentlemen and their associates, if the sudden departure of the State's proxy had not put an end to all business.

It is proper to state, that no persons were put in nomination for President and Directors of the Plank Road Company; and that it was well known that several of those voted for would not serve. Among those who received considerable votes for Directors to whom this remark is applicable, we may mention, Messrs. H. L. Myrover, D. A. Ray, A. A. McKethan, and E. J. Hale;—and we have no doubt there were several others, who could neither have sacrificed their time nor their inclinations to a service generally so thanklessly rewarded.

As to the change of terminus for the Road, it is a change only in name and not in reality, so far as Lexington is concerned. Both roads will be built, to Lexington and to Salem, provided such a liberal subscription is made from those points as has been promised, and which we have no reason to doubt will be made.

There is no dissenting voice in this community on that point. But the Attorney of the Company decided that the main stem must be located by the Stockholders. It was found that the State was in favor of substituting Salem instead of Salisbury; and as we intend to have both, (at least as far as Lexington and Salem, and as much further as we can get them,) the matter was not worth a contest. The Stockholders in this quarter will keep faith with Lexington.

A Rich Scene.—We have rarely witnessed a more funny scene than that enacted by the "State of North Carolina," as embodied in the person of Wesley Jones, Esq. of Wake county, at the election of officers of the Plank Road Company on Friday last. This worthy gentleman was treated here with the courtesy to which his really estimable personal character so well entitled him, and with the consideration due to one who was, for the time, by appointment of Gov. Reid, clothed with the dignity of the State, and the power to do and to undo all things connected with the affairs of the Company. No one thought, so far as we know, until his conduct forced the reflection on the mind, of the want of regard for the portion of the State interested in this work, manifested by the selection of a gentleman in no way identified with us in feeling or in interest, but, if any thing, biassed by interest against us; and of one who did not aid the meeting, during two long days of action and of argument, with one solitary suggestion or remark in regard to its interests.

When the election of officers came on, the meeting received with manifest signs of approbation, the intimation made by Mr. Jones that he would defer to the wishes of the individual Stockholders. This was not said in so many words, but it was understood when Mr. J. requested to be allowed to withhold his vote until he could ascertain how the individual vote stood. Well, the individual vote for President was taken and counted. It was shown to Mr. Jones before it was announced to the meeting. The result appeared to put "the State" in a dreadful quandary. The old gentleman—("the State" we mean)—seemed troubled in spirit. He finally bolted upon the platform on which the Hon. Chairman was seated, and commenced a whispering conference with that officer. All this struck the meeting as very odd. Nobody could tell what was to pay. The conference was soon ended by the Chairman declining,—so it is stated,—to "take the responsibility" of advising his friend. The State descended from the platform. The State asked that, *to ensure some nearer approach to unanimity*, another ballot should be made by the individual Stockholders! A call was made to know how the vote stood? When lo! it was ascertained that E. L. Winslow had received 736 votes, George McNeill 293, Dr. T. N. Cameron 183, J. G. Shepherd 50, and J. H. Hall 10. Mr. Winslow had a plurality of nearly three to one over the highest vote given to any one else, and a clear majority of 200 over all others! Yet the State wanted a little more *unanimity!*

Every body was astonished. Some were highly amused, and some others very indignant. It was suggested that unless the State voted, the Chair would be bound to declare Mr. Winslow elected, as he had a majority of all the votes cast. Finally, the friends of Mr. Winslow,—fearing that if the State were driven to vote, it would elect one of those who were in the minority, and not willing to give a *pretext* therefor, and moreover feeling assured that some of those who had voted against Mr. Winslow could not fail to be disgusted with such an exhibition and would vote *for* him on the second ballot,—withdrew their objections, and the ballot was taken. This time Mr. Winslow received 809, Mr. McNeill 317, Dr. Cameron 130.

After the votes were counted, but before the totals were announced, Mr. McNeill asked to be allowed to state, that he could not have accepted the office of President even if honored by a majority of the votes of his fellow citizens; much less under the circumstances. [Dr. Cameron was not present we believe.] The vote was then announced, and "the State," in a very dolorous tone of voice, gave its 2400 votes for E. L. Winslow.

It may be as well to remark here, that it is reported, that "the State" came here impressed with information received somehow or other, that Mr. Winslow would be distanced in a vote by the private stockholders. Hence the magnanimous deference to the wishes of the private stockholders *before the ballot*. Hence the confusion in "the State's" mind *after the ballot*.

Next came on the ballot for Nine Directors. The State had discovered that its magnanimity was all "pearls thrown before swine." It didn't produce the *right sort of "unanimity"* at all. And so the State was suddenly "taken with a leaving." It asked to be allowed to deposite its vote and go! Thrusting the printed ballot, prepared for the purpose, into the hat, "the State" marched out, and in a few minutes was vociferating for his horse! "My Kingdom for a horse!" said a by-stander. The horse was brought with all speed, and "the State" was off, exactly nineteen minutes and a half before sun-down, on the road to Raleigh.

In the meeting, the wags called for a count of the ballot! There was no use for any body else to vote! The State had elected the entire Directory! In the midst of this fun, an indignant voice was raised against such contempt of the feelings and opinions of the two hundred individual stockholders who had united with the State in a great public work, against the injustice of taking to itself the whole control. And a call was emphatically made on the Stockholders to put in their ballots, and let it be seen whom the Stockholders were willing to entrust with the management of their interests, so that the responsibility might rest upon the proper quarter. This appeal was successful, and a large vote was cast.

It turned out, on counting, that the State had elected,—

J. W. Pearce,
C. Benbow,
S. C. Bruce,
Alex. Murchison,
Hugh McCain.
John H. Cook,
Geo. McNeill,
G. Deming,
Jas. Kyle,

Four of these, Messrs. Bruce, McCain, McNeill, and Deming, were in the old Board. The other five take the place of Messrs. Daniel McDiarmid, Thos. S. Lutterloh, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrover, and A. A. McKethan.

Now let us see how the votes of the individual Stockholders were cast: For

F. Fries,	1080	A. Murchison,	232
G. McNeill,	1034	A. W. Steel,	202
H. McCain,	1002	J. Kyle,	192
D. McDiarmid,	919	E. J. Lilly,	154
T. S. Lutterloh,	848	Alex. Kelly,	46
C. Benbow,	777	John Morison,	42
E. J. Hale,	641	D. Murchison,	36
G. Deming,	636	G. S. Hodges,	24
S. C. Bruce,	572	A. E. Hall,	24
H. Branson,	435	C. Montague,	19
J. Waddill,	431	B. W. Robeson,	12
J. H. Cook,	429	J. Martine,	12
A. A. McKethan,	287	B. Rose,	7
H. L. Myrover,	280	D. G. McRae,	5
J. W. Pearce,	273	A. Brower,	4
D. A. Ray,	251	A. R. Kelly,	4

It will thus be seen, that eighteen persons each received more individual votes than one of those elected by the State: That sixteen persons received more votes than another of those elected by the State: That fourteen persons received more votes than a third: And that eleven persons received more votes than a fourth: That the gentleman who received the largest vote, (and who from his location and his character ought by all means to have been in the Board,) was excluded by the State; and one put in who received only a little more than one-sixth as many votes of individuals.

After the very unceremonious exit of the State, there was no quorum left. Nothing else could be done. Our friend Mr. Banks was cut off in the midst of his speech, and must rest contented with the reflection that he is undoubtedly entitled to the floor at the next annual meeting! There was no opportunity to tender a vote of thanks to the Hon. Chairman, who did deserve it, or to the State's Proxy, *who did not.* Several other matters required attention, but the State did not stop to ask what else was necessary to be done.

The meeting adjourned in great good humor, Whigs and Democrats uniting in the laugh over the recollection of the rich scenes of the day.

Messrs. Worth's Contract.—As something was said in the Plank Road Meeting about the grade on the portion of the Road now under contract by Messrs. Worth, we are happy to publish the following extract from a letter from J. Worth, Esq:—

"I have not seen a level put on the Road, but * * * we haul on it loads of plank with two horses with ease which four could not haul along a common road. If the wagons had to give the track they could not get on again with one-third of the load thrown off."

Connecticut Election.—The Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature, which will give them the Governor (the people having failed to elect,) and the U. S. Senator, and State officers generally. For Congress, one Whig, two Locos, and one Abolitionist Loco, are elected.

The Seward papers in New York have assailed the President with great bitterness for removing from office a number of Seward Whigs. Yet at the very time when these removals are made, the Southern Press charges that the Administration has "surrendered" to the Seward faction!

The Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We do not see that the efforts of the newspapers in Raleigh and Petersburg have accomplished any thing for a revival of this Road. Surely the people at and between those cities will not allow the Road to stop! It would be akin to a return from a state of civilization to that of barbarism!

The following incident from the Petersburg Intelligencer shows what is already to some extent the effect of the partial prostration of the road:

"Two merchants from Chatham county, N. C., were in this city last week. They went into one of our large houses and told the merchant that they would be compelled to go to the North for their goods and send them around by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, as it was impossible to get them by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The merchant here, rather than lose the customers, agreed to deliver the goods bought here in Fayetteville at the same freight which would be charged on them, if they were sent to Raleigh by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Now, what is the difference of freight which the merchant here had to pay? He paid from here to Wilmington $1 15 cents per 100 lbs. From Wilmington to Fayetteville we do not know precisely what the freight would be, but we know that we are within the mark when we put it down at 50 cents the 100 lbs. The Petersburg wholesale merchant had to pay $1 65 cents per 100 lbs. to place the goods in Fayetteville. But from this must be deducted the freight which would have been charged, had the goods been taken from this place to Raleigh by Rail Road, to-wit: 60 cents per 100 lbs. Thus we see that the merchant here has to pay $1 05 cents per 100 lbs. on goods sold to North Carolina, or lose the trade. But if our merchants can stand this, how long will such an unnatural and tortuous course of trade exist? Just until that period—and it will be no distant one—when Wilmington, taking advantage of our fatuity, makes herself a market for the sale of goods by wholesale to the interior of North Carolina. If the Raleigh and Gaston Road is not resuscitated, capital will go to Wilmington, and that town will stand to the interior of North Carolina in the position so long occupied by Petersburg. It will become the great market town for North Carolina, and Petersburg must look elsewhere for grist for her mill."

There is an error in the above estimate of the cost of transportation between Wilmington and Fayetteville, which on Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, and other heavy articles averages only about 15 cents per 100 lbs., and on all descriptions of merchandize is only about 20 cents.

No one can be more anxious than we to see more of the trade of Western North Carolina tending in this direction. But we believe that the general effect of the downfall of a work like the Gaston Road would be a greater evil than could be atoned for by the partial benefit of such a diversion.

The Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company has been organized by the election of Messrs. Wm. Murphy, D. A. Davis, Col. T. A. Allison, S. R. Bell, and O. G. Foard, as Directors.

New York Enterprise.—The N. Y. House of Delegates has passed by a vote of 75 to 27, a bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The bill will involve the expenditure, and the creation of a debt, of nine millions of dollars. The principal to be paid in 18 years.

South Carolina.—Senators Butler and Rhett spoke on the same day, the one in Edgefield, the other in Charleston. They agreed in the opinion, that no attempt will be made at Washington to coerce South Carolina, in case of secession, and that consequently there would be no danger of civil war. They agree also that such an attempt would inevitably result in a Southern Confederacy. With these opinions Judge Butler shrinks from separate State action. Mr. Rhett favors it; and the Charleston Mercury goes with Rhett.

New Gilead Corn.—Hugh McDonald, Esq. of New Gilead, Moore county, has sent us a portion of an ear of white corn, which contains more rows than any one to whom we have shown it had ever before seen on an ear. It has twenty-four rows of grains. The grains are very long, and it is thought that three bushels of ear corn of this kind would make nearly two of shelled. This extraordinary productiveness is no doubt the result of careful selection of the best seed for several years, combined with more than usual attention to cultivation.

We have divided the grains among friends who desired to plant them.

The Latest Fugitive Case.—Boston has again had an opportunity of testing the "law loving" spirit of its people. And this time, indeed, the result has been more favorable than on any other occasion.

On the night of the 3d inst., Thos. Sims was arrested as the slave of Jas. Potter of Ga. It appears that the arrest was effected with little difficulty, the slave only, making any resistance. He was promptly conveyed to the Court House without any exhibition of popular excitement. After he had been secured, however, Sewall, Parker, &c. demanded to see him, and being refused admittance, undertook to create a row generally which ended in their accommodation with quarters in the "lock-up."

On the next day, the examination was commenced before the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Thomas appearing for the Claimant, and Mr. Senator Rantoul, Loring, &c. for the prisoner. The prisoner's counsel applied for delay, but the Court decided against the application, and Mr. Thomas read documents duly authenticated from the State of Ga., and introduced witnesses to prove the identity of Sims, as well as that he was the slave of Jas. Potter, from whom he had escaped on the 22d of February. Mr. Thomas then rested his case, and the court adjourned, till Saturday.

The prisoner's counsel then petitioned the *Supreme Court of the State* to issue a writ of habeas corpus—refused. They then petitioned the legislature to interfere—also refused. Then as a last resort, a public meeting was gotten up, which though very thinly attended, was addressed by the usual orators in the usual style.

On Saturday, the prisoner's counsel offered no evidence, and by request the Court adjourned till Monday on which day Mr. Rantoul spoke against the constitutionality of the law, after which the Court adjourned to make its decision. Of the surrender of the slave there is scarcely a doubt. There has been little violence except in words. Mr. Rantoul did the declamation, denouncing the law as unconstitutional, but the court differing with Mr. Rantoul his declamation had little effect.

Thus far the officers have done their duty fully and faithfully. The people of Boston have given no aid to the small band of abolitionists, and to all appearance, its citizens have seen the error of their ways and returned to their allegiance. So may it be.

All is not Gold that glitters.—The New York Express cautions the public against purchasing *lumps* of California gold. A gentleman in San Francisco bought a lump of 20 ounces weight, for $16 per oz. He sent his lump to the mint at Philadelphia, to be coined, but was informed "that there was not enough gold to pay for coinage." It seems, that our enterprising fellow-citizens on the Pacific, not content with digging lumps, have commenced manufacturing them, by sprinkling gold over copper.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The notorious abolitionist, Chas. Allen, who made the recent attack on Mr. Webster, has been re-elected to Congress.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

Cotton had risen ⅛d. but afterwards fell ⅛d. It was firm at the ⅛ advance. Sales of the week 47,700 bales. Fair Uplands 7⅝d; middling 7⅛ to 7¼; inferior and ordinary 5⅜ to 7.

The bill rendering penal the assumption of territorial titles by Romanist Priests had passed the House of Commons, 438 to 95. This immense majority has caused bitterness and consternation among the Pope's supporters.

Female Education.—The Wadesborough Argus states that there are about 85 pupils in the Carolina Female College, which was opened in January last in the upper end of Anson county.

Queer.—The Raleigh Standard, which denounces Mr. Fillmore and the Whigs as abolitionists, because they support the Compromise Acts, seems to have no disgust for *Democrats* guilty of the same ill conduct. That paper speaks of Mr. Senator Douglass, as a "distinguished statesman and patriot," and its Editor joins in an invitation to him to address the Democracy of Wake.

The Standard's sincerity in its zeal for the South may be estimated when we remember, that this same Mr. Douglass not only voted and spoke for the Compromise, but claims to be *the author of the California bill, and the chief friend of California, who secured its admission into the Union.*

Truly has it been said, that the prime cause of opposition to the Compromise is, that a Whig President approved it. A Democrat who does likewise, is all right, a true patriot and a firm friend to the South; but a Whig in exactly the same position, is a traitor and an abolitionist!

Late from California.—The Georgia brings dates to the 5th of March. The Legislature had adjourned without making a choice of Senator. There were 150 unsuccessful ballotings. On the last, Mr. Thos. Butler King lacked six votes of an election. Messrs. Fremont and Weller, Locofocos, received tie votes. So California, for a portion at least of the next Congress, will be represented but by one Senator.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and by way of passing time, the inhabitants had turned their attention to Lynch law. A gambler shot a man for interfering in a fight, and in five hours afterwards, the gambler was hung. Quite an enterprising community, that!

Deaths.—Commodore Wadsworth, of the Navy, died at Washington City on the 5th instant. He entered the service from Maine, in 1804, and had but eight seniors on the Navy list.

The Hon. Ransom Holloway, member of the late Congress from New York, died in Maryland on the 6th inst.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Republic contains a very interesting correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, in regard to the employment of the United States Marines to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The latter applied for instructions, and, in reply, the Secretary directs him, upon the authority of the President, to place the Marines at the disposal of the Marshal charged with the service of Process, when that officer is unable to raise the force necessary for the due and prompt execution of the laws. Where application for assistance comes, however, from special deputies appointed by the United States Commissioners, before it is furnished, a certificate from the District Judge must be produced, showing that the execution of Process has been actually resisted, or that combinations to resist have been formed, too powerful to be overcome by the Civil Authority.

There is also appended a correspondence between the Secretary and the U. States Marshal at Boston, respecting the refusal, under the laws of Massachusetts, of the use of the State Jails for the confinement of re-captured fugitive slaves. The Marshal, after stating that no place exists for their safe detention, asks that instructions be given to the naval commandant to employ the ships of war or revenue cutters for that purpose.

The Secretary in reply states that this difficulty is met by that section of the act of Congress which authorises the hiring of a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, the expense to be paid by the Federal Government. The use of these vessels is therefore denied, no necessity existing for the grant of the authority.—*Richmond Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Voters of Richmond and Robeson Counties:

The first day of May is approaching, when you are called upon to vote for or against the erection of a new County by the name of Hooper, from the upper part of Robeson and lower part of Richmond. It is earnestly to be hoped that no person entitled to vote will absent himself, through apathy, indifference, or any avoidable cause, from the polls on the day appointed. A full, fair and unequivocal expression of the sense of the people should be known on the subject, and the freemen of both Counties should not suffer the election to go by default, either for or against the new County, that no cause of cavil, discontent, or dissatisfaction may arise from the want of a decisive majority either way. Therefore, Freemen, go to the polls and vote as your unbiassed judgment may direct you, for the promotion of the interest and welfare of yourselves and your fellow-citizens of both Counties, so far as our past and present two, or prospective three Counties are concerned. Again I say, busy as the time may be, go to the polls and vote.

A Voter.

April 8, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	11 a
Ditto, apple,	36 a 40	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10¼ a 10⅝	Oats,	50
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5½ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	10
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ a 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 a 20 "

REMARKS.—The quantity of Whiskey and Brandy coming into our market has been considerable; the price was firmer at the close of the week than in the early part. Flour—very little variation in price. Flaxseed—the time for shipping (except for crushing) is now past, hence there is no steady price. Cotton—has been very firm during the week, and it went off with spirit. Corn—continues firm. Turpentine—Virgin dip 3 30; Yellow 1 70; Hard 95; Spirits 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 9 to 11. Corn 75 to 78. Flour—Baltimore 5 00 to 5 25, Northern 6 00 to 8 00. Lard 10 to 11. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 00 to 2 15; Virgin 3 60; Hard 1 25 to 1 30. Tar 1 15. Sp'ts Turp. 27½ to 28. Prime Mill Timber 7 00 to 8 75; ordinary 6 00 to 6 75.

At Cheraw Cotton 7 to 10¾, very little at the latter price.

At New York, on Friday last, Cotton was easier; sales 1500 bales. Middling 11¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¼ to 12.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,921,428 bales, against 1,745,492 last year. Increase 175,936 bales.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Miles P. Owen, Mr. PETER SESSUMS to Miss SARAH SIMMONS.

In Cabarrus County, on the 3d instant, by Rev. D. A. Penick, MATTHIAS BOGER, Merchant of Salisbury, to Miss CATHARINE BURNS, youngest daughter of the late James Burns, sen.

In Iredell County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Benj Arey, Mr. J. JAMES PURCELL, of Lexington, to Miss HENRIETTA L., youngest daughter of David D. Salmon, formerly of Fayetteville.

DIED,

On the 23d ult., at the residence of David A. Boyd, in Richmond county, Mrs. LUCY A. M. STEELE, wife of R. T. Steele.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., of pulmonary disease, MARTHA PARTRIDGE, youngest daughter of the late Theodore Partridge, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., Capt. JACOB HARTMAN, in his 84th year. Capt. H. was one of our oldest citizens; of German descent, but a native of the United States. His course through life has been strongly marked. A man possessing a good heart, overflowing with benevolence, his hand and his purse were simultaneously opened when a case of pity and destitution knocked at the door of his soul. Patriotism, too, hath lost a champion, for the subject of this obituary, when at the age of 13, when Britain's myrmidons were desolating our land, infesting our coast with floating batteries—a powder monkey (this 14 year old boy) was, with the captain, taken prisoner and confined in that floating sepulchre, the Jersey Ship. At an early age he removed to North Carolina. Fayetteville was his first abiding place in our State.—He then removed to Wilmington, where the course of his life has passed away. In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, his purse was opened to fortify Little Island, below this town. Our State Legislature, after keeping him out of his money for 40 years, finally paid him a sum about equivalent to the interest on his claim. [Com.

In Wilmington, on the 5th instant, Mr. DANIEL MALLERY, of Philadelphia, aged 49.

In New Orleans, on the 28th ult., HEBER, infant son of G. M. and S. S. Maliett, aged 19 months and 11 days.

At Gaston, N. C., on the 28th of March, Mrs. JANE HAYES, daughter of Mr. Green Womack of Pittsborough, and wife of Mr. William Hayes of Chatham county.

Mrs. Hayes had not completed the 23d year of her age when she died. Two fine little boys, the fruits of her marriage, are left, with their father and her own immediate family, together with a wide circle of relations and friends, to mourn the early loss of one deservedly so dear. Naturally endowed with singular quickness and elasticity of mind, combining high powers of reflection and expression, and a disposition frank, cheerful and affectionate, she could not but be highly esteemed by all who knew her, while those who knew her well, acknowledged the power of an attachment such as few have the felicity to inspire. Her countenance, even when wasted by disease, was the fit index of such a soul, revealing inward purity, humility and sincerity, in all their native and combined sweetness. It pleased the Heavenly Father, nearly three years before her death, to visit her with severe and most painful illness; and few were the intervals of freedom from suffering which she enjoyed from that time, until in a distant place, far from sympathising friends, she gently fell asleep in Jesus. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints."—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst., RUFFIN TUCKER, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

Near Augusta, Georgia, on the 26th ult., Miss SALLY J. BROADNAX, of Halifax county, Va., in the 23d year of her age.

In Randolph county, on the 1st inst., JESSE HARPER, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 9—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Foust & Troy, Shelly & Field, T F Pescud, Kirk & Moss, Williams, Haywood & Co, Smith, Clark & Swain, T F Brookshire, Lassiter & Co, J & J M Worth, P R & D C Harden, J McRorie, H M Turner & Co, Anderson & Ijams, King & Hege, Bailey & Howell, J W Lindsay, R W Goldston, Worth & Saunders, Greensboro' College, J R & S Gilmer, W A Carrigan, C N McAdoo, Woollen & Elliott, W J McConnell, Rev G W Walker, R A Stuart, Enniss, Shemwell & Co, D Lindsay, S D Moore & Son, Scott & McAdoo, J E Boger, J McIver, Crowell & Hix, Lehman & Butner, W A Lash, G W Harris, Snow Camp Co, J P Covington, Cooper & Wharton, Jenkins & Roberts, W Turner, Tyson & Person, N M Climer & Son, E L Winslow, Bowman & Donnell, J W Baker, D Beard, Carr & Watson, Turner & Tomlin, Rev J D Wheeler, C F Deems, E Belo, H Erambert, C H Dowd, C W Andrews, J Hiatt, G Brandt, W A Holt & Co, W B Richardson, D W Rogers.

April 9—Steamer Chatham, with sundry passengers, and goods for Kirk & Moss, Williams, Haywood & Co, Lassiter & Co, Crowell & Hix, Douglass & Rollins, S Douglass, A H Dewar, W L Strickland, Ellis & McDade, A Williams, J W Baker, Worth & Saunders, J McRae, Shelly & Field.

April 11.—Steamer Brothers, John Banks, to Kingsbury, 12 miles above Fayetteville, with Tow Boat "Steveneton," with md'ze for Nathan King.

April 12—Steamer Gov Graham, with 15 cabin and 22 deck passengers, with goods for Shelly & Field, Woollen & Elliott, E Hearne, Worth & Saunders, J & J M Worth, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Hall, Sackett & Co, Williams, Haywood & Co, Wall & McDonald, C F Faucett, W J McConnell, J Utley, E Mitchell, Kirk & Moss, Crowell & Hix, R W Goldston, Smith, Clark & Swain, H L Myrover & Co, J & R Lindsay, D Lewis, H Erambert, M Bethel, Toomer & Poe, M & A Waldaeur, I Long, Bailey & Howell, W A Holt & Co, W T Horne, Holt, Murray & Co, H Keine, Rankin & McLean, J Kirkland, C T Haigh & Son, M Greentree & Co, R T Long, W L McGary, Cane Creek Co, Long & Webb, J H Webb, J P Covington, Rev A Gilchrist, W Hales, A Graham, G W Brown, L F Carr, H McLean, D Maxwell.

April 12th, Steamer Henrietta, with goods for E Glover, S J Hinsdale, B Robinson, P Taylor, N K McDuffie, A A McKethan, F Fries, J H & J Martine, Rockfish Co, L H Whitaker, J H Hawley, W S Latta, N D, J W Sandford, J Sandy, E J Hale & Son, S B & S Boon, D McNeill, J C Latta, R W Goldston, L F Carr, Cook & Johnson, Jones & Deming, H L Myrover & Co, W Sheek & Co, H Branson, H A London, Cook & Taylor, A S McNeill & Co, B Julian, Woolen & Elliott, John Winslow, J McRae, E L & J A Pemberton, N King, H Erambert, Haynes Waddell, J E Bryan, D Murphy, R M Orrell, King & Hege, J T Gilmore, Wm Murphy & Co, W Davis, Wm McIntyre, Mrs S J Hart, A Rencher, A Johnson & Co, J Brookshank, H H Robinson, J Boner, A Green, M Rothwell, W S Roneldi, M Carter, H M Turner & Co, Brown, Fraley A Co, W F Moore, J J Ryals, Hall & Hall, G Deming, Southern P R Co, D Baie.

FOR SALE.

A FEW gallons superior SCUPPERNONG WINE, in carboys or demijohns. Apply to the subscriber.

JOHN EVANS.
April 11, 1851. 67-3w

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

April 14. E. J. HALE & SON.

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels.
Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
April 14, 1851. 67tf

TEN-PIN ALLEY.

JACKSON JOHNSON continues the management of the Alleys.

All who feel disposed to take a game are invited to try their hand.

April 5, 1851. 67-1wpd

The U. S. Commissioner has given his decision in the Boston fugitive case in favor of the master. As a last resort the abolitionists had obtained a writ against the slave for stabbing the officer who arrested him, with intent to kill. This would come before Judge Woodbury, on yesterday, and nobody doubted that he would do right.

Gen. Brady, U. S. Army, was killed at Detroit on Thursday last, by falling from his carriage. He entered the army in 1792, and was upwards of 80 years of age.

INSTITUTION FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the North Carolina Institution give notice, that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the BLIND, at the commencement of the next Session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given of those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf-mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information. 67-6t

Select Classical School.

THE Subscriber intends to open a SCHOOL for Boys on the 16th of July next, in Alamance county, 13 miles West of Hillsborough, and 20 miles North-West of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a School in which Boys may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from temptations to idleness or vice. The number of scholars will be limited to thirty, who will board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, two in a room. He will be assisted by R. W. WILSON, A. B.

TERMS.—$75 per Session in advance, for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, Fuel and Washing.

Circulars, containing further information, can be obtained on application to Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., at Hillsborough, N. C., until 1st June, and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance county, N. C. ALEX. WILSON.

Hillsborough, April 9, 1851. 67-4w

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MAC MILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

New Store and Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York the best assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in this market. They were carefully selected by one of long experience in the business, and will be sold as low as can be in the county or State. They consist in part as follows, viz:

A choice selection of Prints, from 5 to 50 cts.; Muslins, emb'd Swiss; French do; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss do; Ginghams; Bareges; Silk Tissues, fine and cheap; Printed Lawns; Lace and Muslin Capes, from 2 50 to $7; Collars and Cuffs; Silk, Linen and Thread Edgings; Silk and Cotton Hose; Half do; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Mitts of all colors; Gentlemen's and Ladies' white and black Kid Gloves; col'd do; Corded and Grass Skirts; Bobinets; Crapes; Bonnet and Neck Ribbons; Satin and Taffeta do; Belts and Buckles; blue and black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Drap D'Ete, some very fine; Satin and Marseilles Vestings; Cashmerets; Mohair Cord Denims; Planters' and other Linens; Irish do; Linen Drilling; Camlet Jeans; Chambrays; col'd and paper Cambrics; Croton Coating; fancy and black Cravats; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Shell and Horn Combs; fine and dress do; Tooth and Hair Brushes; Hair Excelsior; Linen Braid; Spool Thread; Silk and Flax do; Bleached and Brown Shirting; a great variety of very cheap Diaper; Oil Silks; Dress do; Suspenders; Summer Shawls; Silk and Straw Bonnets, from $1 to $7; Straw Hats for Children; Men's and Boys' Kip Shoes and Pumps; Ladies' Kid do; Ties; Buskins; Walking Shoes; Opera Slippers, a new article, very fine; col'd do; Ladies' and Misses' Enamelled do; a great variety of Ready-made Clothing; Ivory and Feather Fans; Umbrellas; Parasols, a beautiful article, &c. &c.

In fact, every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment. All I ask is a call, as I am sure I cannot fail to please in price and quality.

D. B. McARN,
per J. C. Medlin, Agent.
Floral College, N. C., April 14, 1851. 67-4w

☞ Call at the NEW STORE on the Avenue.

500 Acres of LAND

For Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C., NEAR THE COAL MINES ON DEEP RIVER.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of L. R. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of MAY next, on a credit of nine months, a TRACT OF LAND in Moore county, and within one mile of the Coal Mines on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of Land has no farm nor improvements upon it; it contains a quantity of the very best long-leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting Ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evans's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the Land will be shown, or any information given.

JOHN BOROUGHS.
Orange county, April 4, 1851. 67ts

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 12, 1851. 67tf

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 15.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such very encouraging inducements, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Cannon's Line of
Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian, Susan Cannon,
Virginia Griffith, Palestine,
Gazelle, Geo. W. Robinson.

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,
And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and N. Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well-known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose.—After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow and Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 31, 1851. 58-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars, Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS,
For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th inst. expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
190 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, and Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas and Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.

Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 11, 1851. 62-8w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.* P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook and Taylor's, Hay street. J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of BAGGING and ROPE. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

New Goods.

NOW receiving, a great variety of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children, newest and latest styles, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. A general Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery,

Coopers', Carpenters', Smiths' and Turpentine Tools, new style of ploughs, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Crockery and Glassware, Iron, Steel and Nails. 25 bbls. Baltimore superior fine FLOUR. P. TAYLOR,

Huske's Buildings, Green st.

April 1. 65-1m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.
At Wholesale and Retail.
F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

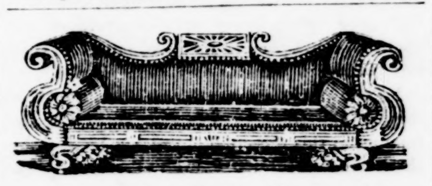
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1Ypd



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

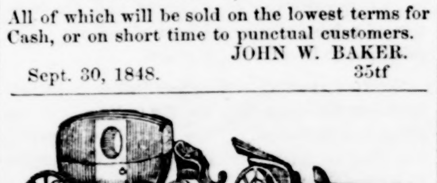
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

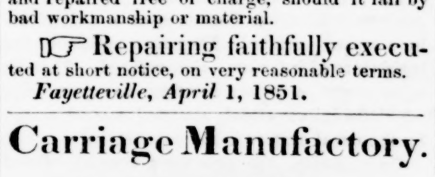
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF
Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Encourage the Home Department.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their SPRING AND SUMMER REPORT of New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting Coat, Pants, or Vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 15, 1851. 63-3m

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON
LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,
FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Book-Bindery.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,
NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

Cutlery and Guns.
FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)
IMPORTERS,
166 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

SUMMER CLOTHIN

WE have received our new Stock of S MER CLOTHING—Coats, S Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & C

April 1, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Instit with notes by the Hon. J. C. Sp published for the use of Schools, &c. Lo land's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bou or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sin author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazin March, &c. &c., just received and for sale

E. J. HALE & SO

April 1.

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO: Grace Agu Women of England: Miss Strickl Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Lo Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David perfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and tion; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; man's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Malle Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books just received by

E. J. HALE & SO

March 11, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

IK. MARVEL'S Reveries of a Bachelor Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Mem Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; mulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Har Magazine; International do. for Februar gether with a variety of School Books, ju ceived by E. J. HALE & SO

Feb. 24, 1851.

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an on Anderson street, nearly opposi Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to th lection of claims and law business gener and especially to the taking of accounts of ecutors, administrators, guardians and parti either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have entered into co nership in the practice of Law, and attend the Superior and County Courts of berland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Sup Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHER

Feb'y 15, 1851. 63-3m

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage Trimmer will find st employment and good wages, by appl immediately to

A. A. McKETHA

Fayetteville, March 15, 1851.

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL,
27 bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid a ele. Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLO

Dec. 17, 1851.

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson, Oolong,
Imperial, Howqua,
Gunpowder, English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. sale by S. J. HINSDAL

Oct. 21, 1850.

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is stantly receiving, on consignment, a ply of the above articles, which may be chased at the lowest market prices at the of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORREL

April 8, 1850. 14tf

COTTON GIN FACTOR

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the rized Agents in Fayetteville for the of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton G manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOL

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-t15pd

FIFTY DOLLARS REWA

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of ston county, on the 8th of January, NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is 25 years of age, stout built, of dark comple and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is abo years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow plexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth phy of Cumberland county, in whose vic they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their ap hension and confinement in any jail so th get them, or $25 for either; and an additi reward will be given for proof sufficient to vict any white person of harboring said Negr

R. F. MURPH

Jan. 24, 1851.

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general sortment of FINDINGS, to which th would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Artic always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machin Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Pate Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Nappi Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Pate Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, or Willo Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flo Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reel Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pi ers, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Pate Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw an Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, d Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Bel ing, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Ba ing, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Rop Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and size Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screw Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punche Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, D Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Plie Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, N and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Driver Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Ste Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Ha ness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Wo len Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kin Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mu Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Netts, Clo Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fende Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American d

☞ Together with Second-hand Machiner in great variety.

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